



Lud. Du Guernier deli. & Stulp.

T

B

R

Print
spe
St



Lud. Du Guernier deli. & Stulp.

T

B

R

Print
spe
St

THE

Moral Characters

OF

THEOPHRASTUS.

Translated from the Greek,
By EUSTACE BUDGELL, Esq;

Reddere personæ scit convenientia cuique.
Hor.

THE SECOND EDITION.

L O N D O N :

Printed for JACOB TONSON, at *Shake-
spear's Head*, over-against *Catherine-
Street* in the *Strand*. 1714.



T H T

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

LIBRARY

2V
2/4



Ch

M



mitt
ber
the
kno
rage



To the Right Honourable
Charles Lord Hallifax.

My LORD,

THE HONOUR
your Lordship
does me, in ad-
mitting me into the Num-
ber of those who have
the Happiness of being
known to You, encou-
rages me to ask Your Pro-

A 3 tection

The Dedication.

tection for the following
Translation.

I have heard your
Lordship more parti-
cularly express your self
in favour of those Works
which tend directly to *Use*,
and improve the Judg-
ment by giving us an In-
sight into *Men* and *Manners*.

A Dedication of *The-
ophrastus's* Characters, in
which the Follies and Im-
perfections of Mankind
are so naturally represen-
ted, would be a Satyr
on

The Dedication.

on any Person who was not exempt from them himself. Were I capable of drawing a Character which should comprehend every opposite Virtue and Accomplishment, I have at present a very fair Opportunity ; but a Task of this nature would perhaps have been too difficult even for *Theophrastus*. It is observed of his Characters, that they are all Simple and Uniform, He has represented a Person

The Dedication.

in all his Actions, as under the Influence of one particular Disposition of Mind ; had he lived to finish his design, and come to the Description of his *Vertues*, he would doubtless have proceeded in the same Method. He would have thought it unnatural, to have described a Man with such Accomplishments as are generally thought inconsistent with each other ; to have shewn him at once refining

The Dedication.

ning and mixing in all the polite Pleasures of the Age, and at the same time animating the great Scene of publick Business ; equally conspicuous in an elegant Retirement, and in a National Assembly. He would not have conceived it credible, that the same Person should be Master of all the finer Parts of Learning, and more thoroughly acquainted than any of his Age with the Intricacies of

The Dedication.

Commerce, the Springs
of publick Credit, and the
Interest of his Country
in all its several Branches.
He would have imagin'd
a Character too complica-
ted and perplexed, had it
at once comprised all that
finishes a *Great Man*, and
makes an *Agreeable* one;
had it shewn a Person,
who whilst he is in the full
Possession of Fame him-
self is still ready to ad-
vance the Reputation of
all who are in pursuit of it.

Nothing

The Dedication.

Nothing could be a more proper Introduction to the following Sheets than this Character placed in a full Light. It may be alledged in favour of *Theophrastus*, who drew after the Life, that he had never seen such an Original; and we must still want the Picture, from the Inability of his Translator.

I find myself indeed very unequal to a Work which the most celebrated

The Dedication.

ted Writers of the Age
have hitherto only at-
tempted.

All I aim at in this E-
pistle, is to induce Your
Lordship to do me the
Justice to believe that I
am, with the greatest Zeal
and Passion,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most Devoted,

most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

E. Budgell.



I

TH



which
upon
for hav
losoph
cippus



THE
L I F E
O F
THEOPHRASTUS.



Theophrastus was the Son of a Fuller, and born at *Eressus*, a small Town in the Island of *Lesbos*, which *Alexander* afterwards spared upon the Intercession of *Aristotle*, for having given Birth to this Philosopher. He studied under *Leucippus* in his own Country, afterwards

The LIFE of

wards heard *Plato*, and was last of all the Scholar of *Aristotle*. He soon became the favourite Disciple of that great Man, who observing the Sweetness of his Temper and the peculiar Elegance of his Expressions, changed his true Name, *Tyr-tamus*, into that of *Euphrastus*, which signifies in Greek *The fine Speaker*. Yet even this Name not sufficiently expressing the high Idea his Master had conceived of his Eloquence, he afterwards called him *Theophrastus*, or *The Divine Speaker*.

When *Aristotle* now grew old and infirm, his Disciples came to him, and desired he would name his Successor, which he did in the following remarkable Manner. He told them only at first, that he would do what they desired when he saw it convenient, but immediately

THEOPHRASTUS.

diately after, pretending not to like the Wine he drank, he ordered them to bring him some *Rhodian* and *Lesbian*. *Menedemus* and *Theophrastus* were at that time two of his most eminent Scholars. The first was of *Rhodes*, the second of *Lesbos*. *Aristotle* having tasted both the Wines said, that each of them was excellent in its kind, but that he looked upon the *Lesbian* to be the more agreeable. His Disciples, who stood round him, took this as the most obliging Declaration he could have made in favour of *Theophrastus*, without shocking *Menedemus*; and therefore immediately applied themselves to the former upon the Death of their Master.

Aristotle not only left him the Succession of his School, but the
Care

The LIFE of

Care of his Writings; so that it is *Theophrastus* to whom we are obliged for the Works of that great Man. To shew more, if possible, the Love and Esteem he had for him, he appointed him by his Will, which is yet extant, one of the Guardians to his Children; and desired that if *Nicanor* should happen to dye, *Theophrastus* might marry his Daughter.

Theophrastus became so famous throughout all *Greece*, that, according to *Suidas*, he had no less than four thousand four hundred and seventy Disciples at the same time. This extraordinary Reputation drew upon him the Envy of his Contemporaries. *Sophocles*, the Son of *Amphiclides*, being Pretor, under Pretence of hindering riotous Assemblies, got a Law pass'd to forbid all

all P
Scho
Decr
Athe
Philo
Arist
ship,
of th
cles
nova
of hi
phocle
Theop
ceum.

Fro
Affect
that c
been p
fering
of Im
he wa
and w

THEOPHRASTUS.

all Philosophers teaching in publick Schools, upon pain of Death. This Decree obliged *Theophrastus* to leave *Athens*; but the Year following, *Philo*, who had been a Disciple of *Aristotle's*, coming into the Pretorship, not only procured the Repeal of this Decree, but accused *Sophocles* before the People, of the Innovation he had made in the Laws of his Country; upon which *Sophocles* was fined five Talents, and *Theophrastus* reinstated in the *Lycæum*.

From this Time, so great was the Affection of the People to him, that one *Agonides* had like to have been punished with Death, for offering to prefer against him a Charge of Impiety. *Hermippus* says, that he was very neat in his Apparel, and went every Day richly dress'd
to

The L I F E of

to the *Lyceum*, where, contrary to the Custom of his Predecessor *Aristotle*, he sat down while he spoke to his Disciples. As there was a peculiar Beauty in his Language, so he omitted no Gesture which he thought suitable to his Subject ; insomuch, that when he was once drawing the Character of a Glutton, he was observed to give a particular Humour to his Discourse, by licking his Lips in several parts of the Description. His great Learning and Humanity, procured him not only the Esteem of his own Country-men, but of several Foreigners : *Cassander* King of *Macedon* was his intimate Friend ; and *Ptolomy* the first King of *Egypt* constantly corresponded with him by Letters. That he was a good Patriot, and a Lover of the Constitu-

stitu
from
garc
But
Passa
high
nam
Cour
rants
ctual
rest,
to th
Se
mitte
most
It is
Horse
Of al
is the
to lo
them
and l

THEOPHRASTUS.

stitution of his Country, appears from his Chapter of the *Oligarchist*, in the following Work: But besides this, *Plutarch* records a Passage in his Life, which very highly redounds to his Honour, namely, that when his Native Country was oppress'd with Tyrants, he assisted *Phydias* so effectually with his Money and Interest, that he twice restored Liberty to the whole Island of *Lesbos*.

Several of his Sayings are transmitted to Posterity, some of the most Remarkable of which are these. *It is safer trusting to an unbridled Horse, than to an intemperate Tongue. Of all things that we waste, Time is the most precious. We ought not to love Strangers first, and try them afterwards, but try them first, and love them afterwards. The*
Soul

The LIFE of

Soul pays a dear Rent for living in the Body. It is but a short-liv'd Lye that is produced by Envy and Defamation. Stand in awe of thy self, and thou shalt not be ashamed before others. The Good need but few Laws. A Blush is the Completion of Vertue. The Envious are the most unhappy of Men, as they are not only tormented by their own Misfortunes, but by the good Success of others. Beneficence, Rewards, and Punishments are the Props of Humane Society. Honour is only to be acquired by Action. Love is the Business of the Idle. A Woman ought neither to be seen herself, nor see Men richly dress'd; both the one and the other are too great Temptations to Lasciviousness. Love is a violent Desire, that has no Foundation in Reason; the entrance to it

is

is ea
it.

at a
he, y
if you

D
talog
them
differ
are lo
Age.

Deat
his B
he h
to th
ing n

Li
FAM
ber of
into t
snatch
If you

THEOPHRASTUS.

is easy, but it is hard to get out of it. Seeing a Young Man sit silent at a Feast, *If you are Foolish, says he, you act wisely in saying nothing; if you are Wise, you act foolishly.*

Diogenes Laertius, gives us a Catalogue of his Writings, and makes them amount to above two hundred different Treatises, most of which are lost. He lived to a very great Age. A few Moments before his Death, his Disciples standing round his Bed, and desiring to know if he had any thing to recommend to them, he spoke after the following manner :

Life is a Dream: The pursuit of FAME cheats us of a considerable number of our Years, but we can scarce get into the Possession of it, when we are snatched from its Enjoyment by Death. If you can despise it, you will save your-

The LIFE of

yourselfes much trouble and anxiety of Mind; but if you pursue the Studies of Philosophy, Fame will be the Consequence. Only remember that few things in Life are solid Goods. For my own Part, it is too late for me to consider which way of Life is the most eligible, but you who are to survive me, cannot think too deliberately before you make your Choice. Having spoke thus he expired.

It appears by his Will that he died very rich, and retained to the last the utmost Gratitude for the Memory of his Master *Aristotle*, whose Son *Nicomachus* was one of his favourite Disciples. The Will itself is preserved entire by *Diogenes Laertius*, which I shall lay before the Reader, as it cannot but give him a very lively Idea of that Humanity and Good-nature, which
were

THEOPHRASTUS.

were so peculiar to this great Philosopher.

I hope all things may go well with me; but in case of Death, I Will as follows. I give to Melantes and Pancreon, Sons of Leo, all the Furniture of the House. As for the Money Hipparchus last received for me, I would have it laid out in the following manner. Let the Museum and the Temple be repaired, and made finer if possible than they were before. Let the Statue of Aristotle, with the other Donations, be set up in the Temple. Let the little Portico adjoining to the Museum be Rebuilt, and the several Maps of the World bung up in the lower Portico. Let an Altar be erected not far from it, and let it be such a one as may want nothing of Beauty or Perfection. I Will also, That the Statue of Nicomachus,

The LIFE of

machus, which is in Praxiteles's Hands, be finished, and set up where my Executors hereafter-named shall think convenient. Thus much for the Temple and the Donaries. My Estate at Stagira I give to Callinus. All my Books to Neleus. The Garden, Walk, and all the adjoining Houses, I bequeath to my Friends hereafter-named, upon condition nevertheless that they do not alienate any part of them, nor pretend to any particular Property to them, but esteem them as so many Places consecrated to Philosophy, which they ought to possess in common, and use together like Friends. The Persons to whom I Will these should be in common are, Hipparchus, Neleus, Strato, Callinus, Demotimus, Demaratus, Callisthenes, Melantes, Pancreon, and Nicippus. Let Ari-

stotle

THEOPHRASTUS.

Stotle also, the Son of Midias and Pythias, if he be inclined to study Philosophy, enjoy the same Privileges with those above-mentioned, and let the most ancient of my Friends take care that he be instructed as well as possible. I desire to be buried in any part of the Garden which my Executors shall think most proper; and that they put themselves to no superfluous Expence, either about my Funeral or my Monument. When the Temple, Gardens and Walks shall be repaired, as I have already ordered, my Will is that Pompylus still live in the House, and take care of all things as he did in my Life-time; and I heartily recommend him to the Friendship and good Offices of all those who are to enjoy the above-mentioned Privileges. As for Pompylus himself, and Threptes, both whom I have long since manu-

The LIFE of

mitted, and who have been very useful to me, my Will is that they firmly keep and possess whatever I have already given them, together with what they have acquired by their own Industry, and the two thousand Drachmas I have ordered Hipparchus to pay them. I have often acquainted Melantes and Pancreon with my Resolution in relation to these my two Servants, who assented to what I desired. I give them likewise Stomatales and the Girl. Of my Slaves, I bestow on Molon, Cimon and Parmeno their immediate Liberty; as for Manes and Callias, when they shall have worked four Years longer in the Gardens, and continue to behave themselves well, let them also be made free. Let my Executors give as many of my Household Goods to Pompylus as they shall think fit, and sell the rest. I give

Cario

Car
Nel
Hip
thou
who
to m
in his
given
a Jo
Circu
may
them
ceive
Hippa
fore g
each of
defray
the Bu
which
or Con
have be
ney shal
cis, let

THEOPHRASTUS.

Cario to Demotimus, Donax to Neleus. Let Eubius be Sold. Let Hipparchus give to Callinus three thousand Drachmas. If Hipparchus, who has been extreamly serviceable to me, were not at present perplexed in his private Affairs, I should have given Melantes, Pancreon and him a Joynt Estate together; but as his Circumstances now stand, I judge it may be more beneficial for each of them that the two former should receive a certain Sum of Money from Hipparchus. Let Hipparchus therefore give to Melantes and Pancreon each of them a Talent. Let him also defray all the necessary Expences of the Buildings before-mention'd, after which I release him from all Debts let or Contracts whatsoever that may my have been between us. If any Money shall be returned to me from Chal-
 cis, let Hipparchus take it as his
 own.

The L I F E, &c.

own. I appoint Executors to this my Will, Hipparchus, Neleus, Strato, Callinus, Demotimus, Callisthenes, and Ctesarchus.

It is remarkable that *Pompylus* the faithful Domestick, whom *Theophrastus* mentions so kindly in his Will, and to whom he leaves such generous Marks of his Esteem, had so well improved under his Master that he became himself a very eminent Philosopher.

The Death of *Theophrastus* was universally lamented throughout all *Greece*, and the whole People of *Athens*, to express the Respect they had for him, followed his Body on Foot to the Grave.

✧ The Head of Theophrastus before the Title Page is taken out of Sandrat, and is fairer than any other that is extant of him.

T H E



P



and th
will d
thing
will n
marks

The
and f
bove t
Birth
presum
be plea
Mankin
Manner



THE PREFACE.



HERE having already been two Translations of the Characters of Theophrastus, one in French and the other in English, the Publick will doubtless expect I should say something of this Version, and perhaps will not be displeased with a few Remarks on the Work it self.

Theophrastus writ in the hundred and fifteenth Olympiad, that is, above three hundred Years before the Birth of our Saviour. There are, I presume, few People who will not be pleased to see the Characters of Mankind in that early Age, and the Manners of the People of Athens, the

The P R E F A C E.

most celebrated Republick in Greece, described by so masterly a Hand. The Book I have translated, has been ever look'd upon as one of the most valuable Pieces of Antiquity. It was translated into French several Tears since by the famous Monsieur Bruyere, and probably gave the first Hint to that excellent Author for his own succeeding Characters. As for our English Translation, I shall say no more of it, but that it is wholly done from the French, and as it always happens in a Translation of a Translation, is every where flat and spiritless. It might perhaps be thought too hard if I should say Monsieur Bruyere was afraid of having Theophrastus outshine himself; yet I shall make no Scruple to affirm that the Method he has used in translating him, has very much taken from the Beauty of his Author.

The very Life and Soul of these Characters seems to consist in their being struck at an heat, and in a peculiar smartness and turn, which ought, if possible, to be preserved in every Sentence. If the Reader is diverted in

the

*the m
tentio
to it,
have
more
flus a
nothin
the m
Monfi
hintin
moder
one or
ly lom
would*

*In
ken a
sent T
sollici
Humo
Word
the No
whom
veral
ly follo
there
times
both;
pleases*

The P R E F A C E.

the midst of a Character, and his Attention called off to any thing Foreign to it, the lively Impression it should have made is quite broken, and it loses more than half its force. Theophrastus at the time he writ, refer'd to nothing but what was well known to the meanest Person in Athens; but as Monsieur Bruyere has manag'd it, by hinting at too many Grecian Customs, a modern Reader is obliged to peruse one or two Notes, which are frequently longer than the Sentence itself he would know the Meaning of.

In order to avoid this, I have taken a pretty deal of Liberty in the present Translation; and been much more solicitous to preserve the Spirit and Humour of Theophrastus, than his Words. I have carefully read over the Notes of Casaubon and Duport, to whom I am oblig'd for the Meaning of several obscure Passages. I have usually followed his Interpretation in which there was most Humour, and sometimes ventured to differ from them both; so that the Reader may, if he pleases, look upon this Translation of

The P R E F A C E.

Theophrastus, as a *short Commentary interwoven with the Text*. I have indeed still given a Grecian cast to the whole Work; but as there is not one Sentence but what a Reader of common Understanding, tho' no Scholar, may easily take the Meaning of, I have added no Notes.

Every one who is acquainted with the Greek Tongue, will find that some of the Titles to the following Characters express so many complex Ideas, that it was impossible to translate them by any single English Word; for which reason I found myself obliged now and then to explain them.

I shall say nothing more about the present Translation, but that I was particularly forced to vary from my Author in the 19th Chapter, entitled, A Sloven. The truth of it is, the Original was so very coarse, that the Politeness of the present Age would never have endured it; and yet the French Translation is not at all more Delicate. I shall make no Apology for this, and only wish that Chapter, as much as I have

THE PREFACE.

have soften'd it, may pass uncensured among my *Well-bred Readers*.

It is evident, from the *Introduction* to the following Characters, that *Theophrastus* had a Design to have treated of all the *Vertues and Vices*; but not beginning, as he himself tells us, till he was ninety nine Years Old, it is probable that he did not live long enough to finish his Work. There are the Titles only of two more Chapters found in some old Manuscripts.

The Reader will see most exquisite touches of Humour, with an exact Copy of Nature, in every Character; and I believe I may venture to affirm, that if several of them were well worked up, and brought upon the *British Theatre*, they could not fail of Success. *Theophrastus* indeed may not be improperly called the Father of Comedy; *Menander* the Comick-Poet was his Disciple, and, as *Pomphilas* informs us, was obliged for a great part of his Humour to the Conversation and Writings of his Master.

The

The P R E F A C E.

The same Author says that Theophrastus himself was very much delighted with Comedies; and we may observe that among the lost Works of our Author there were two Treatises, the one concerning Comedy, and another of The Nature of Ridicule.

Every one knows that Terence formed himself upon Menander, and had doubtless also an Eye to the Writings of this Philosopher. The Characters of Gnatho and Thrafo in particular, which are looked upon as the two most humourous in Terence, are very excellent Copies of the Flatterer and Vain-glorious Coward in Theophrastus.

The Plan of Theophrastus is extremely narrow, none but so great a Genius could have succeeded in it, since, as Monsieur Bruyere observes, he has made use in all his Characters but of one single Figure, namely Description or Enumeration.

There are some Characters which at first sight may possibly seem to be the same, but whoever observes them narrowly, will find that Theophrastus no where so finely discovers his perfect Knowledge of humane Nature

as

*as in
compe
stance
the t
imper
of his
is so
suffici
which
his W
Laert
diapoe*

*I
withou
ed Ca
Camb
out a
phrastu
several
founde
of them
lost the
that th
several
not com
With
of a diff
this see
be acco*

The P R E F A C E.

as in the different Circumstances that compose those several Characters. Instances of this are to be met with in the three sorts of Avarice, the two impertinent Men, &c. The nicety of his Discernment in this particular is so very conspicuous, that one cannot sufficiently regret the loss of that Work which I find among the Catalogue of his Writings, recorded by Diogenes Laertius, under the Title of (*Ἀρετῶν διαφορὰ*) The differences of Virtues.

I cannot conclude this Preface without observing that the learned Casaubon, and Mr. Needham of Cambridge, (who has lately put out a very neat Edition of Theophrastus,) are both of Opinion, that several of these Characters are confounded and mixed together, that some of them are imperfect, and that we have lost the Titles of others. Their Reason is, that they frequently find under one Title several Circumstances which they cannot conceive so properly to belong to it. With Submission, I cannot help being of a different Sentiment; and think that this seeming Perplexity may very easily be accounted for. Theophrastus was
the

The P R E F A C E.

the SPECTATOR of the Age he lived in: He drew the Pictures of particular Men; and while he was describing, for Example, a Miser, having some remarkable Offender of this kind in his Eye, he threw in a Circumstance or two, which, tho' they might not possibly be proper Examples of Avarice, served to make the Picture of the Man Compleat. A Character therefore in Theophrastus may be compared to a Looking-glass that is placed to catch a particular Object; but cannot represent that Object in its full Light, without giving us a little Landskip of every thing else that lies about it.



T H E

THE
 CHARACTERS
 OF
THEOPHRASTUS.

THE
 INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE I entered on the following Work, I have often wondered, and am still at a Loss to account for it. how it comes to pass, that tho' all *Greece* lies under the same Climate, and tho' all its Inhabitants are Educated alike, there should notwithstanding be so great a Diversity in our *Manners*. Since then (My Dear *Polycles*) I have a long time
 B been

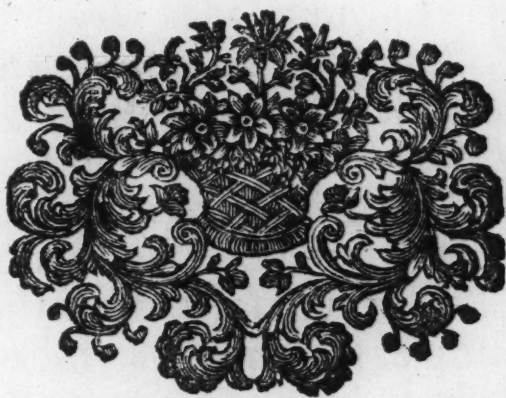
been making Observations on Humane Nature, having lived in the World Ninety Nine Years, and conversed with Men of all Humours and Tempers; since I have thoroughly considered both the Virtuous and the Vicious Part of Mankind, and diligently compared them one with another, I thought I could not employ my Time better than to represent them under their respective *Characters* and Ways of Living; and not only to draw the *Greeks* in general, but even to touch those Particulars by which one Man is distinguished from another. I am in hopes, my dear *Polycles*, that a Work of this Nature will be of some use to Posterity, as it will set before them what Examples they ought to follow, and recommend to them such Persons as may deserve their Acquaintance, their Friendship, and their Imitation. I submit the Truth and Justness of the following Characters to your Judgment, and without further Preface shall begin with that of

Dissimu.

The Introduction.

3

Disimulation. I will first of all describe this Vice, then describe a *Dissembler*, and shall afterwards consider other Dispositions of the Mind in the same Method.



B 2

CHAP.



D



makes
were fo
took a
versati
those w
outwar
fortune
in his h
he is fo
you ut
against
ling hi
done a

CHAP.



CHAP. I.

DISSIMULATION.



DISSIMULATION is *The Art of Speaking and Acting in Disguise, to bring about some Selfish Design.* The *Dissembler* makes a Visit to his Enemy, as if he were so far from hating him that he took a particular Pleasure in his Conversation. He praises and caresses those whom he undermines, and is outwardly inconsolable for their Misfortunes, whilst he rejoices at them in his Heart. If you speak Ill of him, he is so Meek as to forgive you. If you utter the most bitter Invectives against him, he thanks you for telling him his Faults. After having done a Man an Injury he redoubles
B 3 his

6 DISSIMULATION.

his Professions of Friendship, and sweetens him out of his Resentments. If you go to him upon any Affair which he knows cannot possibly be deferred, he beseeches you to call upon him another time. He is mysterious in all his Proceedings, and to hear him talk, a Man would fancy he spent his whole Life in deliberating without ever coming to a Resolution. He has an *Under-meaning* in the most indifferent things he says. He does not so much as tell you, he is just returned from the Country, that it was Dark before he came to Town, or that his Head ached upon the Road without having a Design upon you. When you would Borrow of him, he never was so bare of Money in his Life, but when he is really out of Cash, talks of nothing but the Fullness of his Coffers. After having listened very attentively to all the Circumstances of an Affair, he begs your Pardon for not having minded what you were talking of. He fixes his Eye upon a Person for an Hour

to

to
togeth
ver fa
ry tre
ry thi
which
has on
him u
sider o
preher
fore h
Censu
vered
Imposs
I'm a
what
himse
Wond
he) b
This i
be in
disbel
willin
great
by su
pressi
The
Infinit

DISSIMULATION. 7

together, and immediately after never saw him. His Memory is so very treacherous, that he forgets every thing he has Articled with you, which is not to his Advantage. He has one short Answer which serves him upon all Occasions, *He will Consider of it.* He cannot possibly comprehend an Affair which a little before he himself explained to you. His Censures are very Artificial, and covered under a seeming Surprize! *'Tis Impossible,* says he, *You Amaze me, I'm Astonish'd.* He is so startled at what you tell him, that *Sure he is not himself.* After a short Pause his Wonder rises upon him. *Why,* (says he) *he told me quite another Story. This is all a Riddle. You can never be in Earnest. I don't know how to disbelieve you, and yet I would not willingly think so Ill of him.* Take great Care that you are not misled by such broken Hints, double Expressions and cunning Exaggerations. The Poyson of a *Viper* is not more Insinuating, or more Pernicious.

CHAP. II.

FLATTERY.

FLATTERY is *A Manner of Conversation very Shameful in it self, but Beneficial to the Flatterer.* If a *Flatterer* is upon a Publick Walk with you, *Do but mind,* says he, *how every one's Eye is upon you.* Sure there is not a Man in Athens that is taken so much Notice of. You had Justice done you Yesterday in the Portico. There were above Thirty of us together, and the Question being started, who was the most considerable Person in the Common-wealth? the whole Company was of the same Side. In short, Sir, every one made Familiar with your Name. He follows his Whisper with a Thousand other *Flatteries* of the same Nature. If a bit of Lint sticks to your Garment, he takes it off with great *Officiousness.* If the Wind has blown

a Feather or Straw into your Hair, he picks it out very carefully, and shewing it you with a most insipid Smile, *How Old you are grown*, says he, *since I saw you last ! 'Tis time enough, methinks, for a Man of your Age to have Grey Hairs in his Head.*

Whenever the Person to whom he would make his Court begins to Speak, the *Sycophant* begs the Company to be Silent, most impudently praises him to his Face, is in Raptures all the while he talks, and as soon as he has done, cries out, *That is perfectly Right !* When his Patron aims at being Witty upon any Man, he is ready to burst at the Smartness of his Raillery, and stops his Mouth with his Handkerchief that he may not laugh out. If he walks with him in the Street, he clears the Way for him, and makes every one stand still till he is gone by. When he comes Home and calls his Children about him, the *Flatterer* has a Pocket full of Apples for them, which he distributes among them with a great

deal of Fondness; wonders to see so many fine Boys, and turning about to the Father, tells him, *They are all as like him as they can stare.* His Patron can't so much as try on a Shoe, but he falls a complimenting him upon the Shape of his Foot. If he makes a Visit, our Parasite runs before him, gives Notice to the Master of the House; and returns quite out of Breath, to let him know that every thing is ready for his Reception. He is perfectly well versed in all Female Business, and is as handy among the Women as the best of them. When he is invited to a Feast, he is the first Man that calls for a Glass of Wine, and is wonderfully pleased with the Deliciousness of the Flavour; gets as near as possible to the Man of the House, and tells him with much Concern, that *he eats nothing himself.* He singles out some particular Dish, and recommends it to the rest of the Company for a *Rarity.* He desires the Master of the Feast to sit in a warm-

er

er p
take
adv
rary
He i
durin
and l
any o
he se
tre,
his S
himse
Hou
mires
upon
is gro
out-f
he di
can b
Justic
his w
himse
and t
Sense

er part of the Room, begs him to take more care of his Health, and advises him to put on a Supernumerary Garment this Cold Weather. He is in a close Whisper with him during the whole Entertainment, and has neither Eyes nor Ears for any one else in the Company. When he sees a great Man enter the Theatre, he snatches the Cushion from his Servant, and places it under him himself. If a Man shews him his House, he extols the Architect, admires the Gardens, and expatiates upon the Furniture. If the Owner is grossly flattered in a Picture, he out-flatters the Painter, and though he discovers a great Likeness in it, can by no means allow that it does Justice to the Original. In short, his whole Business is to ingratiate himself with those who hear him, and to wheedle them out of their Senses.

C H A P. III.

Impertinence in Discourse.

THIS kind of Impertinence is
An habit of Talking much, without Thinking. A Man who has this Distemper in his Tongue, shall entertain you, tho' he never saw you before, with a long Story in Praise of his own Wife, give you the Particulars of his last Night's Dream, or the Description of a Feast he has been at, without letting a single Dish escape him. When he is thus enter'd into Conversation, he grows very Wise, descants upon the Corruption of the Times, and the Degeneracy of the Age we live in; from whence, as his Transitions are somewhat sudden, he falls upon the Price of Corn, and the number of Strangers that are in Town. He undertakes to prove that 'tis better putting to Sea in Spring than in Winter,
 and

IMPERTINENCE. 13

and that Rain is necessary to produce a good Crop of Corn, telling you in the same Breath, that he intends to Plough up such a part of his Estate next Year, that the Times are hard, and that a Man has much ado to get through the World. His whole Discourse is nothing but Hurry and Incoherence; he acquaints you, that *Demippus* had the largest Torch at the Feast of *Ceres*, asks you if you remember how many Pillars are in the Musick-Theatre, tells you that he took Physick yesterday, and desires to know what Day of the Month it is. If you have Patience to hear him, he will inform you what Festivals are kept in *August*, what in *October*, and what in *December*. When you see such a Fellow as this coming towards you, run for your Life. A Man had much better be visited by a Fever, so painful is it to be fastened upon by one of this Make, who takes it for granted, that you have nothing else to do but to give him an Hearing.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

RUSTICITY.

RUSTICITY is *A Want of Knowledge in the Common Rules of Good Breeding.* The Rustick makes a Breakfast upon Garlick, and talks to the next Man he meets with in a close Whisper. He is a Clown even in his Smell, and prefers a Sprig of Lavender to all the Perfumes of *Arabia*. He does not care for having his Foot pinched, and is therefore in danger of breaking his Neck in his own Shoes. He is boisterous in his Discourse, and deafens every one he Converses with. He distrusts all his Friends and Relations, and makes his Cook and his Groom his Privy-Counsellors. You may find him valuing himself among his Workmen and Day-Labourers upon having been present at a Publick Debate, in which he said

no-

nothing
State
his H
Gart
when
Trav
his w
meet
Afs,
of S
of c
chop
take
Coo
He
Mill
as
He
half
If a
liste
and
part
way
by
and
call

nothing, and laying before them a full State of the Question. He troubles his Head so little about Buttons and Garters, that his Skin peeps out every where about him. If he happens to Travel, whatever Curiosities lie in his way, he stops at nothing till he meets with an Ox, a Goat, or an Afs, which always afford him matter of Speculation. If he sees a piece of cold Meat in his Kitchen, he chops it up as fast as he can, but takes particular care that his own Cook-Maid may not discover him. He frequently helps her to turn the Mill, and upon many Occasions is as good an Housewife as herself. He rises from Table before he has half dined, to see his Cattle fodder'd. If any one knocks at his Door, he listens very attentively to the Voice, and takes care to overhear every part of the Message. He has always a great House-Dog standing by the Table, which he every now and then shakes by the Nose, and calls him, The Guardian of his Family.

mily. If you pay him a Sum of Mo-
ny, he makes you change almost e-
very Piece, to shew he is not to be
imposed upon. If he chances to be
awakened in a Stormy Night, he
considers to which of his Neighbours
he has lent a Rake, a Plough-share,
or a Reaping-hook ; then orders one
of his Servants to knock them up,
and bid them bring it to him imme-
diately. When he comes to Town,
the chief News he enquires after is
the Price of Hides and Salt-Fish.
He is likewise very Inquisitive about
the Age of the Moon. At his lea-
ving an Assembly of Ladies, he tells
them, he must go and get his Beard
off. When he is in a Publick Bath
he takes no Notice of the Com-
pany, but diverts himself with a
Catch. You may know him before
you see him by his Tread. If he
passes by a Fishmonger's Shop about
Dinner-time, he buys what he likes,
and carries it home through the
Streets in his Hand.

CHAP.

F
with
Con
He
our
Wal
com
men
Arm
that
geth
begs
shall
Hou
men
thin
chuf
Diff
thou
than

CHAP. V.

False Complaisance.

FALSE Complaisance is *An Art of pleasing those we converse with, by Methods not altogether Consistent with Truth and Honour.* He who has this turn of Behaviour salutes a Man upon a Publick Walk, at a great distance before he comes up to him, then immediately mends his Pace, catches him in his Arms, and blesses his good Fortune that has brought them so luckily together. After a turn or two, he begs him to name his Day when he shall be so happy to see him at his House; oppresses him with Compliments, and does not know how to think of parting with him. If you chuse him for your Arbitrator in a Difference, you must not expect he should be more favourable to you, than to your Adversary, for it is his

his Business to be well with every body. If he is in Company with a knot of Strangers, he confesses ingenuously, that he finds more Honour and good Sense among them, than among his own Countrymen. If he is invited to an Entertainment, he desires the Master of the House that he may have a sight of his Children, cries out, *They are the very Pictures of their Father*, and immediately takes them up in his Arms, and kisses them. He then falls a flattering the Children themselves, admires their Play-things, sets little Master upon his Knee, and lets him fall asleep in his Lap, tho' he would give the World to be rid of him. A Man of this Make is also sunk in Effeminacy. There are very few who ever saw him with a Beard on; his Teeth find him in Employ the greatest part of the Morning. He fancies a Suit of Cloaths grows old in less than a Week, and smells like a Perfumer's Shop. He takes care at all Publick Diversions to plant himself
among

among the best Company, and in the most conspicuous Place. He is never seen in a Tradesman's House, unless it be at his Banker's. He gets acquainted with every young Nobleman; and if you look for him in the Theatre, you may be sure to find him at the Elbow of some Man of Quality. If he purchases any thing, you may conclude 'tis not for his own Use, but a Present to one or other of his Friends. He buys up the Commodities one Country abounds in, to transport them into another where they are Rarities. He sends a *Spartan* Dog to a Friend in *Cyzicus*, and a Pot of *Hymettian* Honey to another at *Rhodes*; but at the same time takes particular care that all his Neighbours may be acquainted with his Generosity. He is so prepared to oblige his Friends, that his whole House looks like a Toy-shop. In one Room you will find a Nursery of Monkeys, Squirrels and *Sicilian* Pigeons; in another a Collection of Canes, Essence-Bottles, and

and odd *Persian* Figures in Pieces of Tapestry. He has a little Tennis-Court belonging to his House, and a neat Hall, which he lends out upon occasion to one who gives a Consort of Musick, or any other Publick Entertainment; at which time he is sure to be present, and when he hears his House commended, points at the Person to whom he has lent it, and says aloud, within his hearing. *You there see the Master of it.*

C H A P.

C H A P. VI.

*A Profligate or Shameless
Fellow.*

A Profligate Fellow is *One who is capable of saying or doing the basest things without any Sense of Shame.* He makes no difficulty of Swearing in a Court of Justice to what you would have him, and will furnish you with as many Oaths as you have occasion for. Reputation is not his Business, you are welcome to abuse him as much as you please; 'tis his Profession to wrangle, to be noisie, and to have a hand in every Thing that does not belong to him. Such a Fellow will make One in an Antick Dance without ever being asked, and throw himself into the most Impudent Postures, tho' he has neither a Mask to disguise him, nor the Pretence of Drunkenness to excuse him. He is an Officer of his own
mak-

making at all Publick Shews, gathers the Money, ranges the Assembly, and keeps out or admits at Discretion. He turns his Hand to any thing, is sometimes a Vintner, sometimes a Pimp, and sometimes an Excise-Man. You see him to Day a Cryer, to Morrow a Cook, and the Day following a Gamester. Nothing comes amiss to him. If he has a Mother living 'tis odds but she Starves. Thievery is one of his particular Infirmities; and a Jail his ordinary Abode; in which he Sojourns a great Part of his Life. You shall sometimes see him gather a Crowd round him, call to every one that passes by, talk saucily to those that Contradict him, and stun the People with a senseless Story of an Injury that is done him. Those who are at a distance throng to get near him, while those that are near him are glad to get away as fast as they can. However the Impudent Varlet talks on, and tells one Man the beginning of his Story, and another

ther the end, so that no Body knows what to make of it. He chuses to signalize himself after this manner on the most solemn Occasions, and in Places of the greatest Concourse, that every Body may know there is such an abandoned Wretch in being. He is always up to the Ears in Law, sometimes Plaintiff, sometimes Defendant; some of his Suits he is forced to stand to, and works himself out of others by Perjury. You often see him swaggering up and down among the small Retainers of the Law, whom he obliges by lending them little Sums of Mony at an extravagant Interest. If you go into a Cook's Shop or a Hedge-Tavern, 'tis much if you do not see the Varlet domineering at the upper end of the Table, and regaling himself out of these petty Extorsions. In a word, he is always brawling and wrangling, throwing out Ill-language to those that come in his way, and makes the whole Market-place eccho with his Scurrilities.

CHAP. VII.

LOQUACITY.

THAT Vice which the World calls LOQUACITY, is *An Intemperance of the Tongue, that will not suffer it to be at rest.* Sir, You are mistaken in the Fact, says one of these Talkers to the Man he converses with, let the Business be what it will; *I am acquainted with the whole Affair, and if you please to hear me, will give you an exact Account of the matter.* If the other continues speaking, *That you have told us already,* says he, *Pray be more concise.* Right, that's just as you say, *What you observe makes me remember the whole perfectly well. What a Happiness it is for two Men to talk together that understand one another!* But what was I going to say? Oh! I had forgot one Circumstance. Ay, that's it; and I had mind to see if
your

your Thoughts agreed with mine.
 With these Breaks and Interruptions
 he runs the Man he was speaking to
 out of all Patience: and when he
 has thus dispatched every one that
 falls in his way, flings himself into a
 Circle of Grave Men who are talk-
 ing upon Business, and with one
 brisk Volly of Impertinence di-
 sperses the whole Assembly. He
 proceeds from thence to the Pub-
 lick Schools and Places of Exercise,
 where he teazes the Masters with a
 long senseless Story, and hinders the
 young Gentlemen from taking their
 Lessons. If he sees any one of the
 Company stealing off, he will needs
 wait upon him, and talks him to his
 House. If he happens to learn what
 pass'd at any Publick Debate, it finds
 him in Business till he has spread
 it through the whole Town. He can
 tell you every Circumstance in the
 Famous Battle of *Arbella*, and is no
 less particular in the Skirmish be-
 tween the *Lacedemonians* and *Athe-
 nians* under the Command of *Lysan-
 der*.

der. At other times he shall give you a long Account of the Applause one of his own Orations met with; and then, all on a sudden, deviates into Invectives against the People of *Athens*, while some of his Audience fall a Yawning, others give him the slip, and no Body remembers one Word of all he has been saying. A Man of this Character, if he be joined in a Commission with others, is always Confounding the Court by setting them right; if he be present at a Publick Shew will hinder any one from attending to it, or if sitting at Table will allow none of his hearers time to Eat. Rather than want Discourse he will confess ingenuously that Silence is painful to him, and that he is naturally of a Talkative Constitution; for which Reason he had rather pass for an Idle, Prating Fellow, than beat the Pains of saying nothing. He is so insensible of Raillery in this Point, that he is not Angry with his own Children

dren w
them a

Th

N
togeth
New
is on
quain
nance
What
in, ar
says
I'll a
broac
to A
some
then
Sold

dren when they desire him to talk
them asleep with one of *his* Stories.

C H A P. VIII.

The NEWSMONGER.

N E W S is *A Composition of
Speeches and Facts thrown
together at the discretion of the
Newsmonger.* Now a *Newsmonger*
is one who upon meeting an Ac-
quaintance, composes his Counte-
nance, and asks him with a Shrug,
What part of the World he has been
in, and *What News he hears? What,*
says he, *Have you heard nothing?*
I'll assure you there is great News a-
broad; and without giving him time
to Answer, *Well,* says he, *I'll tell you*
something that will please you. He
then immediately plays upon him a
Soldier, a Trumpeter or an Engineer
C 2 that

that are just come from the Army from whom he has received the freshest Intelligence; and whom no Body can contradict, because no Body knows where to find them.

The King and Polispercon, says he, *have got a compleat Victory; and Cassander is taken Prisoner.* If you ask him

whether he really believes this piece of News, he replies, the whole Town is full of it; that there come fresh

Accounts every Hour, and is particular in the Number of the Slain

he adds, that one might read it in the Looks of the Magistrates; and

then whispers He is privately inform'd, that a *Macedonian* who was

present in the Action, arriv'd Express at a certain Great Man's House

five Days ago, and has lain there concealed ever since. Upon this he breaks

the Thread of his Narration, and very artfully falls a pitying *Cassander*

A most unhappy Prince! says he, *Woe see the turns of Fortune!* He was a

brave Man, to give him his due. But

let me
thing of
the nex
visits
them t
I am a
and can
propose
that no
often p
When
about t
with th
ten the
the Au
ing ove
ing by
they a
Court
laged
ing, th
their
their
wretch
Porch
they
Stand

let me beg of you not to mention any thing of what I have told you ; and the next Moment shoots away, and visits every Body he knows to tell them the same Story. I must own I am amaz'd at this sort of Fellows, and can not possibly see what it is they propose to themselves ; for besides that nothing is so base as a Lye, it often proves detrimental to them. When they have gathered the Rabble about them, and are Amusing them with their Intelligence, they have often their Pockets pick'd by one of the Audience. While they are fighting over their Battles, and Conquering by Sea and Land in the *Portico*, they are Fined for not appearing in Court : After having taken and pillaged two or three Cities in a Morning, they often lose their Dinner for their Pains. The Truth of it is, their Condition is most ridiculously wretched. There is not a Shop, a Porch, or a Market-Place in which they do not sometimes take their Stand for a whole Day together, ti-

30 *Impudence, as it preceeds*
ring their Invention, and amu-
sing their Hearers with an everlast-
ing Series of Fictions and Forgeries

C H A P. IX.

Impudence, as it proceeds from
Covetousness.

WE may define this Vice to be
A Disregard of Reputation
when it stands in Competition with
Interest. A Man harden'd by Avarice,
shall ask another to lend him
Mony who has already trusted him
to his Cost. If at any time he is ob-
liged to make a Meat-Offering to
the Gods, instead of duly observing
the Ceremony, and eating part of the
Consecrated Food at home, he lays it
up in Salt that it may keep for another
time, and very devoutly sups upon his
Friend's Sacrifice. He takes the same
opportunity of getting a Meals Meat
for his Servant, whom he calls to
him

him before all the Company, cuts him out a good large Mortel, and disguising his Avarice under the Pretence of being Merry, *Go you Rogue,* says he, *there's a Feast for you.* He is his own Market-Man, and that he may have the more for his Mony, Colloques with the Butcher, and tells him he has been always his Friend. In the weighing of the Meat, he throws a piece of Flesh, or at least a Supernumerary Bone into the Scale; if the Butcher connives at it, he has his End, but if he grows angry, he turns it off with a Laugh, and makes a Jest of stealing his Goods from him. If he is to shew the Town to some Strangers, he takes Places for them at the Theatre, and is not only content to screw himself into the Bargain, but gets in his Children the next Day for nothing. If his Neighbours have made a better Purchase than ordinary, he offers to take the Bargain off their Hands. If he is at another Man's House, he will not scruple to

beg a Truss of Hay or Straw of him, and to save Charges has the Impudence to desire he will send it Home to him. He goes into a Publick Bath without Paying, and in sight of the Master of the House, who calls out to him to no Purpose, sowses himself over Head and Ears in the first Tub that stands in his Way; *I have bathed now*, says he, *without being obliged to any one*; and immediately huddles on his Cloaths, and walks off.



CHAP.

So

TH
any re
Man
Tenar
every
the o
their
an E
single
been
lay th
ana's
cover
Wha
gave
his F
afrai
Ever
in th
Serv

C H A P X.

SORDID AVARICE.

THIS sort of Avarice, is *A Passion for saving Money, without any regard to common Decency.* A Man of this Temper, though his Tenants pay him their Rent duly every Month, will teaze them for the odd Farthing that remained at their last Reckoning. If he makes an Entertainment, he knows to a single Glass how much Wine has been call'd for. When all the Guests lay their respective Offerings on *Diana's* Altar, the Goddess may discover which is his by the Quantity. Whatever you buy for him, tho' you gave but half the Value, he shakes his Head at the sight of it, and is afraid you have been hard upon him. Every Pot and Pipkin that is broken in the Family is deducted out of his Servants Wages. If his Wife has

lost a little brass piece of Mony, the Beds are pull'd down, the Blankets shaken, the Coffers removed, the whole Furniture examined, and the House turned in-side out. If he sells any thing, he takes particular Care that the Purchaser may be a Loser by him. He indites the Man that defrauds his Garden of a single Fig, wears out any of his Fields by crossing over them, or presumes to rob him of so much as a Windfall, tho' it be but a rotten Olive. He visits his Ground every Day, to see if the Fences are good, and the Hedges stand in the same Place they did. He exacts Forbearance-Mony from his Debtors for every Minute beyond the time of Payment, and heaps Interest upon Interest. When he entertains his Friends, he multiplies into a dozen Dishes what another wou'd serve up in one. When he is hungry he goes to the Cook's Shop, but finding every thing too dear for him, returns to his House with as good a Stomach as he left it. He

is

is con
one
thing
An h
Sprig
moun
Year
dy, h
his C
Vial
He r
the C
befor
He t
dle o
wear
port
Ear
may

is continually inculcating to his Wife one Precept, *Never to lend any thing.* An end of Candle, says he, *An handful of Salt or Oatmeal, A Sprig of Rosemary, and the like, amount to a great deal of Money at the Years end.* His Pockets are mouldy, his Keys eaten up with rust, and his Coat too short for him. A small Vial of Oyl anoints him for Life. He makes the Barber shave him to the Quick, that it may be the longer before he has occasion for him again. He takes off his Shooes in the middle of the Day that they may not wear out too soon, and is very importunate with the Fuller to put Earth enough into his Coat, that it may never more be subject to Spots.

C H A P.

C H A P. XI.

*A Man Abandoned to all
Sense of Shame.*

A Man of this Character is *One who breaks through all the rules of Decency for the sake of a Villanous Jest.* If he meets a modest Woman in the Streets, he never lets slip the Opportunity of doing something she can't see without blushing. When he is at a Play, in the midst of a profound Silence he falls a Clapping, and while the whole Audience is applauding, never fails to distinguish himself by a hiss. When all the Theatre is hush'd and more attentive than ordinary, he lyes along upon his Back, and makes such a dreadful Yawning that the whole Company look about to see what's the matter. He buys Nuts at the most frequented Stall in a full Market, then falls a cracking them, and
between

between
with
on a
by Na
in, obl
If he f
of Jus
on his
a goo
Suit.
sick, l
meets
want
him b
if he l
stand
any o
to ma
is goi
inten
If he
and v
for h
his C
ter en
noth
any

between whiles holds a Discourse with the Fruiterer. He seizes upon a Man whom he knows only by Name, and whatever haste he is in, obliges him to give him an hearing. If he sees one coming out of a Court of Justice he congratulates him upon his Success, tho' he has just lost a good part of his Estate in a Law-Suit. He hires a Consort of Musick, buys up Provisions, and if he meets any one who seems to want a Meals Meat, shakes it at him by way of Insult, and asks him if he has a mind to eat a bit. He'll stand in a Croud of People, and tell any of his Acquaintance so loud as to make them all hear him, that he is going to an Entertainment, and intends to be very Drunk to Night. If he sells Wine he Adulterates it, and would give it a dash tho' it were for his own Brother. He never lets his Children go to a Play till the latter end of it when they may slip in for nothing. If he is sent abroad upon any Publick Business, he leaves the

Money

Mony at home that was assigned him from the Treasury, and lives all the way upon his Colleagues. He starves the poor Slave that follows him with his Baggage, and increases his Burthen at the same time that he retrenches his Food. If his fellow Commissioners receive any Present from the Towns they pass through, he immediately demands his Share and converts it into ready Mony. When the Boy of the Bath is attending him, *Child*, says he, *thou hast never any Oil that is sweet*, and thereupon takes occasion to borrow some of his Neighbours. If his own Servant chances to find a piece of Money, he cries *halfs*, and divides it with him like a Friend. He has a Measure of a particular make for the use of his Domesticks, which he piles up very high, and is so dextrous at the management of it that with one sweep of the Striker he brushes off half their Dinner. Whenever he pays a Sum of Money he is sure to contrive it so that there
may

may be
abated
he mal
Fragm
them t

Ab

T
and
er, v
hur
com
Diff
Wh
ver,
com
fire
wh
for

may be several odd Pence which are abated of course. If he gives a treat, he makes his Servants gather up the Fragments and render an Account of them to the tenth part of a Raddish.

C H A P. XII.

Absurd or Unseasonable Behaviour.

THIS kind of Behaviour is *An ill-timing of a Man's Words and Actions.* One of this Character, when he sees his Friend in an hurry of Business, fastens upon him, communicates to him an Affair of Difficulty, and begs his Advice in it. When his Mistress lies Sick of a Fever, he sends her word that he'll come and Sup with her. He desires a Man to be bound for him, who is but just come out of a Jail for having been Security for another.

ther. If he is Witness in a Cause, he comes to give his Evidence when the whole Tryal is over. If he is invited to a Wedding, he entertains the Company all the while they are at Dinner with the happiness of a Single Life. He asks a Man that is tired to Death with a long Journey, to go and take a Walk with him. As soon as a thing is Sold, he finds out a Chapman that would have given twice as much for it. He starts up in the midst of a Company, and tells them a long Story of what every one is better acquainted with than himself. He will needs be managing another Man's Affairs, who is forced to be under his Direction because he does not know how to get rid of him. He is so much a Friend to every one who makes a Feast, that he comes and partakes of what he finds without standing upon the formality of an Invitation. If the Master of the House strikes his Servant before him, he tells a Story of a Boy of his own
whom

whom
fault, u
lucky R
himself.
pire by
a mind
he raise
ter havi
Ears, le
ness b
he is at
is mor
has not
he sing
Compa
a Dan

whom he had beaten for the same fault, *upon which*, says he, *the unlucky Rogue went away and hang'd himself.* When he is chosen Umpire by two Persons who have both a mind to accommodate Matters he raises new Difficulties, and after having set them together by the Ears, leaves them to end the Business between themselves. When he is at a Feast if he sees a Man who is more grave than Ordinary and has not yet taken a chearful Glass, he singles him out from the whole Company and desires he may have a Dance with him.



C H A P.

C H A P. XIII.

OVER-OFFICIOUSNESS.

THIS Over-Officiousness is *An idle Affectation of shewing our Good-Will to others.* A Fellow infected with this Over-Officiousness shall undertake another Man's Business, though he knows not how to manage any part of it. He makes a long Harangue at a Publick Assembly in order to demonstrate the reasonableness of a thing which every one was before convinc'd of. At an Entertainment he orders his Servant to fill twice as much Wine as his Guests can drink. If there is a Mis-understanding between two People, he works it up by his good Offices to an open Quarrel. He undertakes to shew another Man the way to a Place, though he is not acquainted with one step of it himself, and conducts him in his Road till neither of them know where they are.

are.
desire
think
what
him t
his F
in his
to Be
first M
Patie
advise
and
hurt
his V
ses a
after
her E
what
of, h
great
Witn
himf
about
wou
the f
Oath

are. He goes to his General and desires to be inform'd when he thinks of Engaging the Enemy, and what Commands he shall have for him two or three days hence. When his Father comes home, he tells him in his Ear, That his Mother is gone to Bed, and he believes is in her first Nap. If a Physician forbids his Patient to drink Wine, this Fellow advises him however to take a little, and try whether it will do him any hurt or not. If a Man has buried his Wife, he immediately composes an Epitaph for her, in which, after having set down the Names of her Husband, Father, Mother, and what other Relations he can think of, he adds *All of them Persons of great Worth*. If he is call'd as a Witness in any Cause, he values himself upon the Office, and turning about to the People, tells 'em, He would have 'em to know, this is not the first time he has been upon his Oath.

C H A P. XIV.

The A B S E N T M A N.

A BSENCE of Mind is *A certain Inattention that accompanies a Man in every thing he says or does.* An Absent Man, after having busied himself a long time in casting up a Sum, shall ask one who sits by him how much the whole amounts to? If he has been engaged in a tedious Law-Suit, the very day that his Cause comes to a Hearing, he forgets he has any thing to do in Town, and goes into the Country to take the Air. He falls asleep in a crowded Theatre, and do's not finish his Nap till the Audience are gone, and the Doors shut upon him. After having over-eat himself, he is obliged to rise in the Night, when he goes into the Street, stumbles over his Neighbour's House-Dog, and is bit by the Leg for his pains. If he

he set
upon
him, h
that th
where
that o
tance
Funer
a wee
up hi
bout,
luckil
come
ders
will n
ness
he sw
up hi
make
befor
they
neve
till
upon
Len
he g
Pot.

he sets a more than ordinary value upon any Present which is made him, he lays it up so very carefully that the next Day he does not know where to find it. When he is told that one of his intimate Acquaintance is Dead, and invited to the Funeral, he makes a wry Face, falls a weeping, but immediately dries up his Tears, forgets what he is about, and says, *It happen'd very luckily.* If one who is in his Debt comes to pay him, he wisely considers that it is a Money-Affair, and will not receive it but before Witnesses. In the middle of Winter, he swears at his Servant for bringing up his Meat without a Sallad. He makes his Sons Wrestle or Fence before him, that he may see how they improve in their Exercises, but never minds what they are doing till the poor Boys can hardly stand upon their Legs. Being a lover of Lentils when they are well dress'd, he gathers them, puts them into the Pot, and Cooks them for his own Eating;

Eating; but not remembering that he has Salted them already twice or thrice oftner than he should have done, he throws in handful upon handful till he has seasoned them up to Brine. When the whole Country is flooded with continual Rain, he looks up, and says, *He thinks nothing in the World so refreshing as a moderate Shower.* If he is asked how many People were buried last Week, his head runs upon something else, and he answers you, *Ay, Friend, I wish you and I had but half so many.*

C H A P.

B

C

B

B Rr
tha

Conver

one of

seen fu

you, P

cinent.

fully,

he flin

you de

thing

ly, an

with

Oblat

a Ble

he ru

Devo

exped

He

est O

upon

your

CHAP. XV.

BRUTALITY.

BRutalty is *A certain Roughness that shews it self in a Man's whole Conversation and Behaviour* Ask one of this Savage Temper, if he has seen such a Person lately, he Answers you, *Prithee Friend don't be Impertinent.* Salute him never so respectfully, as a return to your Civility, he flings his Head another way. If you desire to know the Price of any thing he has to Sell, he grows surly, and asks *what Fault you find with it?* If he sees a Man making an Oblation to the Gods, and begging a Blessing upon his Undertakings, he ruffles him in the midst of his Devotion, and tells him, *He finds he expects to be well-paid for his Present.* He is inexorable upon the slightest Offence; do but chance to tread upon his Foot, or push him with your Elbow, and he'll never forget you

you as long as he lives. If a Friend desires to borrow some Money of him, he at first gives him a flat Denial, but upon second Thought brings it to him, and throwing it down in a Churlish manner, *We'l, here 'tis,* says he, *but I never expect to see it again.* If he stumbles against a Stone in the Street, he looks back and falls a cursing it. If an Acquaintance who has appointed to meet him upon Business, stays but one moment beyond his time, he goes away in a Passion, and lets him know that he has something else to do than to wait upon *him*. The Savage will distinguish himself even at a Feast, and mixes neither in the Conversation nor Diversions of the Company. In a word, he is such an Enemy to every thing of Form, that he will not so much as join in the Ceremonies of Religion, or treat the Gods themselves, with common Civility.

C H A P.

C H A P. XVI.

SUPERSTITION.

Superstition is *A certain Weakness and Terror of Mind, proceeding from unworthy Notions of the Deity.* The Superstitious Man, after having washed his Hands and sprinkled himself with Holy-Water, carries a Bay-leaf in his Mouth, and would not for the world let it drop till Sun-set. If a Weazel crosses the Road he stops short, be his Business never so pressing; and will not stir a foot 'till some body else has gone before him and broke the Omen, or at least till he himself has weakned the Prodigy by throwing three Stones. If he sees a Snake in his House, he is immediately seized with a Religious Horrour, and converts the Room where he found it into a Chappel. If he discovers a

D

several

several Ways meet, he alights off his Horse with great Devotion, pours Oil upon it, and begs a Blessing of it. When a Mouse happens to gnaw a hole in one of his Sacks, he enquires of the Soothsayer how he ought to behave himself under such an accident, and tho' the Soothsayer honestly advises him to go home and mend his Sack, he still thinks there is something more in the matter, and will never use it again as long as he lives. He is perpetually purging his House with Religious Ceremonies, and should he chance to walk over a Grave, meet a Funeral, or sit by a big-bellied Woman, would scarce ever enjoy himself after. When he has a Dream that he does not know what to make of, he consults all the Augurs, Wizards, and Astrologers in the Country, and cannot go to sleep again with any Satisfaction till he has found out the God or Goddess that put him in such a fright. He goes to the Priests of *Orpheus* every Month to
get

get him
steries, a
sure to
in the f
who bri
their An
at every
and up
hires a f
purify h
in a Fi
has a f
he mak
drive a

get himself initiated into their My-
 steries, and if his Wife is not at lea-
 sure to accompany him, marches
 in the front of several old Women,
 who bring his Children after him in
 their Arms. He washes his wife Head
 at every Fountain that falls in his way :
 and upon extraordinary occasions
 hires a set of Priestesses to come and
 purify him all over. If he sees a Man
 in a Fit of the Falling-sickness, he
 has a set form of spitting, which
 he makes use of very Religiously to
 drive away the Infection.

C H A P. XVII.

A Discontented Temper.

A Discontented Temper, is *A frame of Mind which sets a Man upon Complaining without reason.* When one of his Neighbours who makes an Entertainment sends a Servant to him with a Plate of any thing that is Nice, *What, says he, your Master did not think me good enough to Dine with him?* He complains of his Mistress at the very time she is caressing him, and when she redoubles her Kisses and Endearments, *I wish, says he, all this came from your Heart.* In a dry Season he grumbles for want of Rain, and when a Shower falls, mutters to himself, *Why could not this have come sooner?* If he happens to find a Purse of Money he takes it up, *had it been a Pot of Gold, says he, it would have been worth stooping for.* He takes a great deal

A
deal of
of a Sl
Money
Thou a
not ha
a Mes
to acq
broug
swers,
Friend
I was
a Caut
ges, h
did no
rial P
has be
a volu
and d
is tha
to pay
again
barga

deal of pains to beat down the Price of a Slave; and after he has paid his Money for him, *I am sure*, says he, *Thou art good for nothing or I should not have had thee so cheap.* When a Messenger comes with great Joy to acquaint him that his Wife is brought to Bed of a Son, he answers, *That is as much as to say, Friend, I am poorer by half to day than I was Yesterday.* Tho' he has gain'd a Cause with full Costs and Damages, he complains that his Council did not insist upon the most material Points. If after any Misfortune has befallen him, his Friends raise a voluntary Contribution for him, and desire him to be Merry, *How is that possible*, says he, *when I am to pay every one of you his Money again, and be obliged to you into the bargain?*

C H A P. XVIII.

A Suspicious Man.

A Suspicious Man, is *One who fancies that all the World have a design upon him.* If a Suspicious Man sends his Servant to Market to buy in Provisions, he dispatches another immediately after him to enquire under-hand what every thing costs. If he Travels with Money in his Pocket, he pulls out his Purse and counts it over at every Miles end. When he is in Bed with his Wife, he asks her if all the Doors are locked and bolted, and tho' she assures him she saw it done her self, rises in his Shirt, lights a Candle, and after he has visited every one of them has scarce the Courage to go to sleep. When he is to receive his Interest-Money, he takes Witnesses along with him for fear the Persons should one day or other deny the Principal.

Princip
his Co
quire v
man, b
him th
have it
borrow
genera
has th
ver at
He m
him, t
not ru
who
place
fires
imme
to run

Principal When he wants to have his Coat scoured, he does not enquire what Fuller is the best Workman, but which of them will give him the best Security that he shall have it again. If any one desires to borrow an Earthen Cup of him, he generally refuses to lend it, or if he has the Heart to part with it, is never at rest till he has it home again. He makes his Footman walk before him, that he may be sure he does not run away from him. If those who buy any thing of him, bid him place it to their Account, He desires they would please to pay him immediately, for he is not at leisure to run up and down after his Mony.

C H A P. XIX.

A SLOVEN

SLovenliness is *Such a Neglect of a Man's Person, as makes him Offensive to other People.* The Sloven comes into Company with a dirty pair of Hands, and a sett of long Nails at the end of them, and tells you for an Excuse, that his Father and Grandfather used to do so before him. However that he may out-go his Fore-fathers, his Fingers are covered with Warts of his own raising. He is as hairy as a Goat, and takes care to let you see it. His Teeth and Breath are perfectly well suited to one another. He lays about him at Table after a very extraordinary manner, and takes in a Meal at a Mouthful; which he seldom disposes of without offending the Company. In Drinking he generally makes more haste than good speed.

speed.
you ma
fcent o
when h
Coat.
cency
Smut,
ther bo
a Blun
ces of
a laug
Music
forma
himse
the M
ver b
rando
tainm
on th
him.

speed. When he goes into the Bath you may easily find him out by the scent of his Oyl, and distinguish him when he is dress'd by the spots in his Coat. He does not stand upon Decency in Conversation, but will talk Smut, tho' a Priest and his Mother be in the Room. He commits a Blunder in the most solemn Offices of Devotion, and afterwards falls a laughing at it. At a Consort of Musick he breaks in upon the Performance, hums over the Tune to himself, or if he thinks it long, asks the Musicians *Whether they will never have done?* He always spits at random, and if he is at an Entertainment 'tis ten to one but it is upon the Servant who stands behind him.

C H A P. XX.

A Troublesome Fellow.

A Troublesome Fellow is *One whose Conversation is painful to you, without being prejudicial.* Such a Fellow will wake you out of your first Sleep, to give you an Account of something you are not at all concerned in. If a Man has waited for a Wind, and is now just going a Ship-board, he begs of him to take a turn with him upon the *Strand*. He snatches a Child from its Nurse, dandles it in his Arms, and falls a lisping Nonsense to it. He tells you at Dinner, That he took the Waters Yesterday, and that they passed very well. He asks his Mother, in a full Assembly, upon what Day of the Year she was *delivered* of him? He then tires the Company with an Account of his own private Affairs; tells them, That he
has

A
has alwa
ter by
every
and let
good T
open al
general
low to
Guests,
now an
make u.

has always a Cistern of Rain-Water by him: Acquaints them with every Pot-herb in his Garden; and lets them know he keeps a good Table, and that his House is open always to Strangers. He has generally some pleasant Indigent Fellow to Dine with him, and divert his Guests, to whom he calls out every now and then, *Come, Why don't you make us merry?*

CHAP.

C H A P. XXI.

V A I N - G L O R Y.

VAin-Glory is *An Ambition about Trifles* ; or, *such a desire of Fame and Reputation as is below a Man of Sense.* The Vain Man has a particular Affection for the upper End of a Table. He carries his Son to *Delphi*, where he cuts off his Hair with great Solemnity, and makes an Offering of it to *Apollo*. He has an Equipage of Blacks to distinguish himself from ordinary Men, and makes his Payments in Money that comes fresh from the Mint. After having Sacrificed an Ox, he dresses up the Horns with Ribbons, and hangs them out before his Door, that every one may see what a magnificent Victim he has offered to the Gods. If he has assisted in the Morning at a solemn Cavalcade, he walks about Town all the Day after in his Robe of State.

If

If a Do
a little
an Infc
der tha
He har
the T
loads i
has wo
the m
fills ev
Incent
ambiti
mon-v
Oppo
great
Eyes
give
ged h
in a
Flow
have
of m
to t
ced
Dep
selv

If a Dog dies in his Family he erects a little Monument over him, with an Inscription, to acquaint the Reader that *He was of the Malta Breed*. He hangs up a Consecrated Ring in the Temple of *Æsculapius*, and loads it with fresh Garlands 'till he has worn it out. He makes use of the most precious Ointments, and fills every Place he passes thro' with Incense and Perfumes. He is very ambitious of that Place in the Common-wealth, which gives him an Opportunity of appearing in the greatest Splendor, and dazzling the Eyes of the People. When he is to give an account how he has discharged his Office, he comes out dress'd in a White Robe, and a Wreath of Flowers: *O Athenians*, says he, *I have omitted nothing during the Time of my Magistracy which might redound to the Publick Good. I have sacrificed whole Hecatombs to the Gods. Depart in Peace, and prepare yourselves for the Blessings that are*
ready

ready to fall upon you. After which he returns Home with great Satisfaction, and tells his Wife, That no Man ever came off with such Universal Applause.



C H A P.

A
a Man
Reput
Humo
ing to
ment
sents
ledgin
from
ble a
meet
is a
tribu
the v
shuff
he is
he m
Vict
defin
of t

C H A P. XXII.

A Niggardly Temper.

A Niggardly Temper is *A Disposition of Mind, which makes a Man value his Money more than his Reputation.* When a Man of this Humour is obliged to make an Offering to the Gods, as an Acknowledgment for some signal Favour, he presents them with a plain Garland; alledging, that a Wreath of Flowers from a grateful Heart, is as acceptable as a Crown of Gold. If at a meeting of his Fellow-Citizens, there is a motion for a Charitable Contribution, he sits upon Thorns all the while it is debating, and at last shuffles out, under Pretence, that he is always sick in a Crowd. When he marries his Daughter, he slays a Victim according to Custom; but desires the Priests to burn no more of the Flesh than is absolutely necessary,

64 *A Niggardly Fellow.*

cessary, and sells the rest of it. He hires Fellows to serve at the Wedding-Feast, but makes it in his Bargain, That they shall dine at Home. If he is Captain of a Ship, he lets out his own Bed, and borrows the Pilots. You often meet him coming from Market with a joint of Meat, and a great bundle of Pot-Herbs, under his Cloak. He has so little change of Rayment, that all the while his Coat is scowring, he is forced to divert himself at Home in his Doublet. If he hears of a Collection that is making for a poor Friend, he intrenches himself in his House, locks his Doors, and is sure not to be at Home all that Day. He does not allow his Wife to keep a Servant, but bargains with an Occasional One to attend her whenever she makes a Visit. He sweeps his own Chamber, shakes up his Bed, and when he would make a Figure, sends for his Taylor and orders him to turn his old Coat.

CHAP.

C
C
O S
sequen
stenta
public
Forei
with
Effe
had
not
Sums
Use;
him
hear
into
the
he is
lexa
ever
ther

C H A P. XXIII.

OSTENTATION.

Ostentation is *An Endeavour to pass for a Man of greater Consequence than one really is.* An ostentatious Man standing upon the publick Key, amidst a concourse of Foreigners, who are not acquainted with him, is in great Pain for his Effects at Sea, and wonders he has had no News from Ships which are not in being. He talks of several Sums of Mony that he has out at Use; and of Interest that is due to him from Persons who never once heard of the Principal. If he enters into Discourse with a Stranger upon the Road, he makes him believe that he is intimately acquainted with *Alexander* the Great; and tells him, if ever he sees him at his House in *Athens*, he will shew him a Cup set round

round with Diamonds, which he brought with him from the *Persian Expedition*. He undervalues every thing he meets with in his own Country, and tells you very gravely, That the *European* Workmen are not to compare with your *Asiaticks*. He boasts of the Correspondence he still keeps up among the Generals of the Army; and is surprized to hear, that his good Friend *Antipater*, by the last Letter he receiv'd from him, is returned to *Macedonia*. He assures you that the Magistrates of *Athens* have complimented him with an Exemption from all Customs, but that he never makes use of his Privilege, because he loves to be upon an equal Foot with the rest of his Fellow-Citizens. He very often talks of a Largess he made to the Common People in a dearth of Provisions, which happened no Body knows when: He tells you at first, that the Corn he distributed at that time, to the best of his Memory, did not cost him.

him let
mediat
was d
Perfor
tity e
finds
witho
was
that
pence
You
the
upon
exam
dism
Purp
Shop
some
take
freq
and
ple,
him
out
ren
Qu

him less than Five Talents; but immediately after considering, that it was divided among Six Hundred Persons, and recollecting the quantity each of them receiv'd, he finds the Sum was Ten Talents, without reckoning the Charge he was at, in fitting out the Ships that brought it, and other Expences upon the same Occasion. You may see him at a Fair, with all the Jockies prancing round him, upon their best Horses, which he examines one by one, and afterwards dismisses, as not finding any for his Purpose. He then rambles from Shop to Shop, in order to buy some very rich Robe, which he takes care not to meet with. He frequently chides his Footman, and asks him, in a Crowd of People, How often he must charge him never to come Abroad without Gold in his Pockets: Tho' he rents his House from Quarter to Quarter, if a Stranger happens to
 Visit

68 *OSTENTATION.*

Visit him, he tells him, that he has lived in it thus long, because it was an House his Father left him; but that he finds himself so streightned for want of room, and has every Day such a crowd of Visitants, that he must be obliged at last to dispose of it.



C H A P.

C

P
meet
Walk
upon
to hi
a Ki
his A
semb
to m
dispo
gle
agai
wall
scer
any
an
vou
Co
Inf
of

C H A P. XXIV.

P R I D E.

PRIDE is *A Contempt for every one but a Man's self.* If you meet a Proud Man in a Publick Walk, and would talk with him upon Business, he orders you to come to him after Supper. If he does a Man a Kindness, he takes care to receive his Acknowledgments in a full Assembly. It is a Rule with him, Never to make the first Visit. He seldom dispatches a Trades-man upon a single Attendance, but bids him call again the next Morning. When he walks the Streets, he never Condescends to look about him, or to know any one he meets. When he gives an Entertainment he very rarely vouchsafes to Sit down with the Company himself, but desires some Inferiour Friend to do the Honours of his Table, and make them welcome.

come. When he pays a Visit, he sends a Servant before him to give Notice that he is coming. He takes great Care to keep People at a distance, and admits none to his Presence when he is Eating or Dressing. He is above minding his own Business, but orders all Accounts to be given in to his Steward. He keeps up his State in his most familiar Epistles. Never descending to the ordinary Phrase of, *You will oblige me if you do this.* His Stile has more Authority in it, *I expect that this be done: I have sent one to take it out of your Hands: Let my Orders be obey'd.*



C H A P XXV.

COWARDICE.

COWARDICE is *A Timorous and Abjeſt ſtate of Mind.* The Coward if he is on Ship-board miſtakes a Promontory for a Privateer, and fancies every Rock he ſees, to be the Hulk of ſome Veſſel juſt caſt away. The Ship no ſooner begins to toſs, but he is frightened out of his Wits, and aſks the Maſter, *If he is ſure there is never an Atheiſt in his Crew?* If he ſees the Pilot going to tack about, he turns Pale, and aſks him, whether he ſees a Quickſand. He then gives an Account to the Perſon who ſits next him, of a terrible Dream he had laſt Night, with which his Fears encrease ſo faſt upon him, that he ſtrips himſelf ſtark Naked, prepares to Swim for his Life, and begs of the Sailors to ſet him
aſhore

ashore as soon as possible. If he is obliged to serve in the Army, he is seized with a Panick Fear at the sight of a few Bushes, and calling his Fellow Soldiers about him, points to the Place, and tells them, His own Eyes are not good enough to distinguish at that distance, whether they are Friends or Foes. If he sees the Armies engaged, and Men begin to drop on both sides, he tells his Comrades, He came out in such a hurry this Morning to fight the Enemy, that he forgot to bring his Sword with him; and immediately scowls back to his Tent to fetch it. As soon as he gets thither, he sends his Boy to see which way the Battle goes, and in the mean time hides his Sword under his Bed, where he is sure not to find it till the Fight is over. In the mean time, if any Man chances to be brought Wounded from the Battle, he runs out to meet him, desires him not to be cast down, binds up his Wounds, keeps away the Flies from them, and is as

buify

C
buify as
very thi
he is th
if he h
fresh C
keeping
that th
to flee
Care,
get hi
Blood.
diers u
tells t
bring
he is t
has fa
of his

buify as any Man in the Army at every thing else but Fighting; while he is thus taken up with his Patient, if he hears the Trumpets sound a fresh Charge, he curses them for keeping such a confounded Noise, that the poor Sick-man cannot go to sleep for them. He takes special Care, during this his Attendance, to get himself all over dawbed with Blood, and meeting his Fellow-Soldiers upon their return to the Camp, tells them, that he made a shift to bring off one of his Friends, whom he is taking Care of in his Tent, and has saved *his* Life, tho' at the Peril of his *own*.

C H A P. ^x XXVI.*An OLIGARCHIST,**Or One who is of the Faction
of the Nobles, in opposition
to the People in a Com-
monwealth.*

AN Oligarchist is *A Person who is always aspiring to Honour and Sovereignty, without any regard to Profit.* While the People are deliberating upon the Choice of a Person to assist the Magistrate in the exhibiting of a Publick Shew, he stands up and Declares that he is ready to accept of the Employment. Of all the Verses in *Homer* there is none which pleases him so much as that Famous Monarchical Sentence,

Οὐκ

An

Οὐκ ἀγα

*A Mul
Happy*

*As for
nothing
Talkin
this P
of Sta
gar E
we p
the Co
ny on
clares
them
Magn
about
mann
that
into
Tho
Busi
the
ple i
ted*

Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυποιεῖν εἰς κοίτην ῥέσω.

*A Multitude of Rulers ever shun :
Happy the City that is Rul'd by ONE!*

As for the rest of the Poem he knows nothing of it. His common way of Talking is *Let us retire and discuss this Point among our selves. Affairs of State are not to be trusted to Vulgar Ears. We must take care how we prostitute the Magistracy to the Common-People.* If he thinks any one has affronted him, he declares the same City cannot hold them both. He appears in Publick Magnificently dress'd, and walking about the *Forum* in an haughty manner, complains to his Friends, that unless things are speedily put into another Method, he has Thoughts of retiring from Publick Business. He cannot bear the Noise, the Crowd and Tumult of the People in Courts of Justice, and is fretted to Death, at a Publick Assembly,

to see a plain Awkard Man sit on the same Bench with him, only because he is his Fellow-Citizen. He mortally hates all popular Orators, and has a particular Aversion to those who have no Pretence to a Post in the Common-Wealth but their own Merit. He often reflects upon the Memory of the Great *Theseus* himself, who first Established this Equality among the People of *Athens*, and whom for that reason he terms The Author of all their Confusions. These are the usual Points upon which this empty Politician is perpetually enlarging among Strangers, and those of his own Faction.

C H A P.

The S

C H

A Man
himself

A M
One who
in his o
the Po
for the
make a
shew h
a Favo
but un
tation
He m
the u
face t
is go
a Pra
Skill
Curv
the

C H A P. XXVII.

A Man who would Accomplish himself when it is too late.

A Man who would Accomplish himself when it is too late, is *One who sets up for a fine Gentleman in his old Age.* He begins to read the Poets at sixty, and were it not for the badness of his Memory would make a very hopeful Scholar. To shew his Improvements, he repeats a Favourite Passage to his Friends, but unluckily blunders in the Quotation, and forgets half his Lesson. He makes his own Son teach him the use of his Arms, and how to face to the Right and Left. If he is going out of Town he gets upon a Prancing Horse, and to shew his Skill in Riding makes him bounce and Curvet till he has thrown him into the Mire. You often see the old

78 *The Superannuated Scholar.*

Fool darting at a Statue, or shooting at a Mark among his Footmen with his Bow and Arrows; however out of an Impertinence natural to a Superannuated Scholar, he pretends to Instruct his Masters at the same time he is Learning of them. In a word, his Head is so full of his new Acquirements, that when he is stripped stark naked, and ready to go in to the Publick Bath, he cannot help cutting a Caper to shew the World that he has learnt to Dance.

C H A P.

D
C H
D
D Etr
cio
the par
The D
wheth
has la
runs t
Fatho
his t
was
call
terw
Free
a S
and
Ma
are
gue
ren
flin
w
th

CHAP. XXVIII.

DETRACTION.

Detracti^on is *The giving a Malicious turn in Conversation to all the parts of another Man's Character.* The Detracter, when he is asked whether he knows a *new Man* who has lately raised himself by his Merit, runs thro' his whole Genealogy; *His Father was a Footman, says he, and his true Name Sofia, tho' when he was in the Army he was pleased to call himself Sosisistratus, and had afterwards the good luck to be made a Free Man of Athens. His Mother was a Servant-Maid, came out of Thrace, and you know,* continues he with a Malicious Smile, *all the Thracians are Gentlewomen of Course. You may guess what this Man is by his Parentage;* upon which he has another fling at his Mother, *who, says he, was one of those Virtuous Matrons that keep an House for the Accommo-*

80 DETRACTION.

dation of both Sexes. If he hears one who is absent spoken ill of, he declares, That Fellow was always his *Aversion*. He has the Look of a Rascal, says he, and yet is a greater Rascal than he appears to be. His Wife, Poor Woman! has a Blessed time of it, He keeps her as lean as a Rake, and will not so much as afford her a warm Bath in the midst of December. If any one chances to leave the Company, he takes the advantage of his Retreat, and attacks him after the same unmerciful manner. In short, he is neither checked by Friendship or Humanity, but tears to pieces the Reputation of his most intimate Acquaintance, and rather than want a Subject for Slander, will even revile the Memory of the Dead.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Page the 24th, Line the last, for had Mind, read had a Mind.
page the 66th, Line the 25th, for distributed read distribu-
ted. page the 75th, line the first, for *πελυμοισεν*, read *πελυ-
μοισεν*.

B O O K
Shake
Street

M^{R. D.}
Vol.
from Hom

Mr. Ech
of Julius
of King J
with a co
The w
Poet Jeffe
best Man
Print. T
by John L
An Hi
translated
made by
tions; in
The R
with Scu
Garcilaff
cant, Kt.
The
printed
by Dr. J

C. Ju
tis &
Annota
Rerum

BOOKS Printed for Jacob Tonson, at
Shakespear's Head over-against Catherine-
Street in the Strand.

F O L I O's.

MR. Dryden's Comedies, Tragedies and Opera's in two
Vol.

— Fables ancient and modern, translated into Verse
from *Homer*, *Ovid*, *Boccace* and *Chaucer*; with Original Poems.

— Translation of *Virgil*.

Mr. Echard's History of *England*, from the first Entrance
of *Julius Caesar* and the *Romans*, to the End of the Reign
of King *James the First*; containing the Space of 1678 Years;
with a compleat Index.

The Works of our ancient, learned and excellent *English*
Poet *Jeffery Chaucer*, as they have been compar'd with the
best Manuscripts; and several Things added, never before in
Print. To which is adjoin'd, the Story of the Siege of *Thebes*,
by *John Lidgate*, Monk of *Bury*.

An Historical and Critical Dictionary by *Monfieur Bayle*,
translated into *English* with many Additions and Corrections,
made by the Author himself, that are not in the *French* Edi-
tions; in four Vol.

The Royal Commentaries of *Peru*, in two Parts; illustrated
with Sculptures; written Originally in *Spanish*, by the *Inca*
Garcilasso de la Vega, and rendred into *English* by *Sir Paul Ry-*
cant, Kt.

The whole Works of *Bishop Tillotson*, containing those
printed in his Life-time, and all his Posthumous since publish'd
by *Dr. Barker*, in three Vol.

C. Julii Cæsaris quæ extant. Accuratissime cum Libris Edi-
tis & MSS optimis collata, recognita & correctâ accesserunt
Annotationes Samuelis Clarke. S. T. P. Item Indices Locorum,
Rerumque & Verborum Utilissima. Tabulis Aëcis Ornata.

Opera

Books Printed for J. Tonson.

Opera & Fragmenta Veterum Poetarum Latinorum Profanarum
& Ecclesiasticorum Duobus Voluminibus comprehensa.

QUARTO's.

O *Œuvres Mesiées de Monsieur de Saint-Evremond, publiées sur les Manuscrits de l'Auteur. 3 Tome.*

Horatius.

Virgilius.

Terentius.

Catullus, Tibullus & Propertius.

Lucretius.

OCTAVO's.

THE Works of Mr. William Shakespear, in Six Vol. adorn'd with Cuts; revis'd and corrected, with an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, by N. Rowe, Esq;

The Works of Mr. Francis Beaumont, and Mr. John Fletcher, in Seven Vol. adorn'd with Cuts; revis'd and corrected, with some Account of the Life and Writings of the Authors.

The Works of Mr. William Congreve, in Three Vol. containing his Plays and Poems, some of which were never before publish'd.

The Works of Sir George Etherege, containing his Plays and Poems.

The Works of Mr. Abraham Cowley, in Two Vol. consisting of those which were formerly printed, and those which he design'd for the Press, publish'd out of the Author's Original Copies; with the Cutter of Coleman street. The Eleventh Edition, adorn'd with Cuts.

Miscellany Poems, in Six Vol. containing Variety of new Translations of the ancient Poets; together with several Original Poems; By the most Eminent Hands.

Poems and Translations; with the *Sophy*, a Tragedy. Written by the Honourable Sir John Denham, Kt. of the Bath; the Fifth Edition.

The Works of Sir John Suckling; containing his Poems, Letters and Plays.

Ovid's Epistles, translated by several Hands. The Eighth Edition; with a new Translation of three Epistles, and several Cuts never before publish'd.

Ovid's

Ovid's Art
dy of Love
To which i
and the Hi
The Satir
ſus *Flaccus*
ſeveral othe
concerning
Edition, ad
Poems, o
Persons, by
Additions;
The Poe
diſe Loſt, I
on ſeveral
Poems by
the matchl
gedies of P
of French.
Poems o
Written by
Poems o
Creation
ſhard *Black*
The Ret
Henry Wiſe
Plutarch
in 5 Vol.
Seneca's
Diſcourſe
L'Eſtrange
Tully's
liſh, by Si
Table-T
his Senſe
relating el
Poetical
ſtations, b
Mr. Ea
Poems
Granville
Opera.

Books printed for J. Tonson.

Ovid's Art of Love in three Books. together with his Remedy of Love; translated into *English Verse* by several Hands: To which is added the Court of Love, a Tale from *Chaucer*, and the History of Love; adorn'd with Cuts.

The Satires of *Decimus Junius Juvenalis*, and of *Aulus Persius Flaccus*; translated into *English Verse* by Mr. Dryden, and several other eminent Hands; to which is prefix'd a Discourse concerning the Original and Progress of Satyr. The Fourth Edition, adorn'd with Sculptures.

Poems, &c. written upon several Occasions, and to several Persons, by *Edmund Waller*, Esq; The Eighth Edition, with Additions; to which is prefix'd the Author's Life.

The Poetical Works of Mr. *John Milton*, containing *Paradise Lost*, *Paradise Regain'd*, *Samson Agonistes*, and his Poems on several Occasions, in two Vols.

Poems by the most deservedly admired Mrs. *Katherine Philips*, the matchless *Orinda*; to which is added Mr. *Corneille's* Tragedies of *Pomey* and *Horace*, with several other Translations out of *French*.

Poems on several Occasions; with *Valentinian*, a Tragedy. Written by the Right Honourable *John* late Earl of *Rocheſter*.

Poems on several Occasions, by Mr. *Prior*.

Creation, a Philosophical Poem in seven Books; by Sir *Richard Blackmore*.

The Retired Gard'ner, in two Vol. By *George Linnſon* and *Henry Wiſe*.

Plutarch's Lives, translated from the *Greek* by several Hands, in 5 Vol. to which is prefix'd the Life of *Plutarch*.

Seneca's Morals by way of Abstract; to which is added, a Discourse under the Title of an After-Thought, by Sir *Roger L'Eſtrange*.

Tully's Offices in three Books, turn'd out of *Latin* into *English*, by Sir *Roger L'Eſtrange*.

Table-Talk; being the Discourses of *John Selden*, Esq; or his Sense of various Matters of Weight and high Consequence, relating especially to Religion and State.

Poetical Miscellanies, consisting of Original Poems and Translations, by the best Hands. Publish'd by Mr. *Steele*.

Mr. *Eachard's* Ecclesiastical History, in two Vol.

Poems and Translations by the Right Honourable *George Granville Lord Lunsdowne*: With the *British* Inchanters, an Opera.

Books

Books Printed for J. Tonson.

*Books lately printed in a neat Pocket Volume with
an Elziver Letter.*

English-man.

Spectators. Seven Vol.

Guardians. Two Vol.

Orway's Plays. Two Vol.

Southern's Plays. Two Vol.

Steele's Plays.

——— Christian Hero.

Devil on two Sticks.

Waller's Poems.

Prior's Poems.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

——— Regained.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Distrest Mother.

Careless Husband.

Mr. Addison's Campaign and Rosamond.

——— Cato.

Sir Richard Blackmore's Prince Arthur.

Shakespear's Works. Eight Vols.

Barrow on Contentment.

Ambitious Step-mother.

Tamerlane.

Fair Penitent

Ulysses.

Royal Convent.

Gay's Pastorals, with Cuts.

Grecum Testamentum.

Terentii Comedia.

Lucretius de Rerum Natura

Phadri Fabula.

Sallustii Opera.

Velleii Patercula Historia.

} By N. Rowe, Esq;

} By Mr. Maittaire.

